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ABSTRACT

This study examined the need for and availability of child care for infants and children through the first six grades in the Glendale, California area in 1989. A total of 46 center-based providers were sent a Child Care Provider Survey that focused on: (1) number of full- and part-time child care spaces at the center; (2) ages of the children served by the center; (3) number of children on the center's waiting list; (4) number of spaces, if any, the center planned to add during 1989-90; and (5) fees charged for each child. The area's need for child care was established on the basis of the population of children residing in Glendale and recent statistics on the proportion of children likely to need child care. Although surveys concerning employer involvement in the provision of child care services for employees were sent to 2,500 local employers, only 17 surveys were returned. That Glendale has a severe shortage of child care facilities is suggested by the great difference between the number of children with probable need and the number of child care spaces available from organized providers. There are large numbers of children on waiting lists for child care. Child care, especially infant care, is expensive in the area. (RH)

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CARING FOR THE FUTURE:

Child Care Need and Availability in Glendale

by

Mary Fensholt

A Study Conducted for

The Greater Glendale Child Care Council

August 29, 1989

Glendale Community College

PLANNING & RESEARCH OFFICE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study examines the need for as well as the availability of child care for infants and children through sixth graders in the greater Glendale area as they existed in the spring of 1989. With social and economic changes increasing the number of single parents and working mothers, and with a rising birthrate increasing the number of children, the demand for child care has reached unprecedented levels.

Glendale has a severe shortage of affordable child care. 5,500 additional spaces are needed for infants and children through the sixth grade. The shortages are especially severe for infants and children in kindergarten and the early primary grades.

An estimated 14,690 children need care; center-based providers currently care for 3,625 of these children. Of the remaining 11,065 children we estimate that, given our knowledge of licensed and unlicensed in-home providers and the availability of care from extended family members or others, at least 5,500 children are currently in need of center-based care.

Those child care centers currently in operation in the Glendale area provide spaces for only 27 percent of children requiring care. At an average cost of between $300 and $400 per month per child this care is often too expensive for parents to afford even when it can be found.

Little relief is in sight. Expansion plans by current child care centers will provide only 2 percent of the additional spaces needed during the coming year, while birth rates are predicted to rise steadily until the end of this century.

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INTRODUCTION

What effect have social, economic and demographic changes had on the demand for child care in Glendale? What is the current demand, and how well is this demand being met? Is the community of Glendale experiencing the same problems and challenges related to child care as the state of California?

To help answer these questions, a study was conducted at the request of the Greater Glendale Child Care Council by the Planning and Research Office of Glendale Community College during the spring of 1989. The study was done in order to determine the availability of and the need for child care services in the area. The results are intended to provide information about this issue to decision makers and policy makers in the area in order to encourage joint action which will address the need for child care.

NATIONWIDE TRENDS

Child Care Demand

The U.S. Department of Labor estimates that 80 percent of women entering the workforce between now and the end of the century will have children during their working years. Currently at least 45 percent of the need for licensed child care goes unmet. Consequently, both unmet and increased need for center-based care is forseen. [1]

Demographic, economic, and social forces have converged to create an unprecedented and growing demand for child care. Among these factors is the so-called "echo boom" phenomenon resulting from the "baby boom" generation of women having delayed bearing children until their thirties or forties. Immigration has contributed to the child care need in California as recent immigrants have tended to be young families. The consequence has been an upsurge in the population of children since 1977. [2]

In addition to these recent increases in the absolute number of children, changing economic demands also create a greater need for child care. As economic demands on families have increased, more mothers with children at home are working year round at full-time jobs. In 1947, only 12 percent of mothers with children under 6 years old were employed outside the home. [3] By 1980, 48.2 percent of mothers with children younger than 6 years worked for pay outside the home. [4] By 1989, 57 percent of the mothers of pre-schoolers worked outside the home as did more than 70 percent of the mothers of school-age children. [5]

Other social changes such as the increase in divorce rates and higher birthrates for unmarried women have increased the number of single mothers who work and need child care as well. Nationally, the number of children in single parent homes has increased 50 percent during the 1980's from 6 million to 9 million. Almost 60 percent of single mothers with children under six years of age work outside the home. All require child care, but affordable care is nearly impossible for them to find. [6]

In California, single parent families constitute 27 percent of all families and comprise over 1,000,000 households. As a reflection of the higher cost of living in the state, even more single parents work outside the home than the national average: in fully 64 percent of the single

parent households, the parent works outside of the home. The vast majority (82 percent) of these working parents work full-time. [7]

In 1976 the Census Bureau began an annual survey of working mothers. At that time 31 percent of mothers with children under one year of age were working outside the home. By 1980 the figure grew to 38 percent, by 1985 to 48.4 percent, and by 1988 52.7 percent of mothers with children under one year of age were in the workforce. A recent Los Angeles Times poll found that 8 out of 10 women in southern California believe that they can have both a successful career and a happy family. Over half of southern Californian women are working, and the pattern is that each generation of women has increased its participation in the work force. The increased participation comes from both desire and need, with 60 percent of those working saying that they need the income to support themselves and/or family. [8]

In part because of the women's movement and economic need, the phenomenon of working mothers is unlikely to change. As social expectations about working women have also changed, work has become an integral part of women's identities just as it has been for men. Between now and the end of the century, women will make up 65 percent of the new entrants into the work force. [9]

A recent report by the California Assembly Office of Research concludes:

> Today's need for child care services and facilities is not being met now and the need will grow. The shortage is particularly acute for infants (0-2 years) and school-aged children (6-14 years). Most providers choose to offer preschool care for children between the ages of three and five because the hours are more regular for this group and equipment and staffing are not as costly as for infant care. The number of child care centers and homes has increased over the past 10 years as more women entered the workforce and needed child care. but not fast enough to meet the demand. Complex regulations, high costs of providing services, and low salaries, benefits, and profit margins have discouraged potential child care providers from entering the market. [10]

Among western and industrialized nations, the United States is alone in its lack of an integrated family and child care policy. However, beginning with the 1988 election, both major parties were focused on the need to address the care of the nation's youth.

Whether the focus is on the immediate problem of youth poverty or the longer term consequence of developing the workforce, all segments of the political realm are seeking to address the need for the care of children. [11] The future of the nation is at stake. There is concern that 20 percent of all children live in a family below the poverty line, with 40 percent of all Hispanic and 46 percent of all Black children living in poverty. Poverty leads to poor education, and a poor education leads to less competent and less productive workers. Additionally, society is discovering that the general supply of workers has declined. In the next 50 years, the ratio of workers for every elderly/retired person in the total population is expected to decline about 50 percent, from five to two-and-a-half.

METHODOLOGY

The first goal of the study was to determine the extent of the availability of child care in the Glendale area. A list of licensed child care providers was obtained from the Glendale City Clerk, and other organized child care providers, such as the Glendale Unified Schools and the parochial schools in the area were added to this list (see Appendix A). These providers were sent a Child Care Provider Survey (see Appendix B). Those not returning the survey were contacted by phone so that the information could be completed on all. The survey was limited to what we will call "center-based" providers; it did not include in-home child care by licensed or unlicensed providers. Because of cost and licensing considerations, informal networks of child care are prevalent but beyond the scope of our study. However, we feel that this is not a major handicap as the number of such centers in Glendale is small. The San Fernando Valley Child Care Resource Center reported that during spring of 1989 there were approximately 50 licensed in-home child care providers in the Glendale area. These in-home facilities are licensed for a maximum of 12 children. However, many of these homes do not offer care for as many as 12 children, and these facilities tend to go into and out of business more frequently than center-based facilities. Therefore, we estimate that there are between 300 and 400 spaces available through in-home providers in the area at any time.

The providers surveyed included those who provide educational services for pre-school children as well as those whose stated purpose is the care and supervision, but not the formal education of, children. Included in the survey were private child care centers and nursery schools, church-operated centers, pre-schools, Y.W.C.A. child care services, and the before- and after-school programs operated by the Glendale Unified School District and local Catholic schools.

Information gathered through the survey consisted of:

- The number of full- and part-time child care spaces at each center
- The ages of the children served by each center
- The number of children on each center's waiting list
- The number of spaces, if any, the center planned to add during 1989-90, and
- The fees charged for each child.

After determining the availability of child care spaces offered by organized providers, the next step was to determine the need for child care in our area. We established need based on

the population of children residing in Glendale and on recent statistics on the proportion of total children likely to need child care. Information about parents living outside of the area but working in Glendale and seeking child care in Glendale was beyond the scope of our study.

Because significant growth has occurred in the nine years since the last census was taken (see Appendix C), we used enrollment data from local schools, as well as recent and historical population data from the City of Glendale's Planning Division, to determine the present population figures for young children in the area (see Appendix D).

A comparison of the present population of children with the 1980 census report allowed us to determine the change in population and the rate of growth in the number of children in our community.

A comparison of the availability of child care to the number of children in need of care allowed us to draw conclusions about the amount and type of care still needed. Additional information on the cost of care increased our understanding of the challenges we face.

RESULTS

Glendale's Children

Graph 1 compares the 1980 census figures to the actual 1988-89 school enrollments in public, private and parochial schools, and to estimated 1989 figures for pre-school age children.

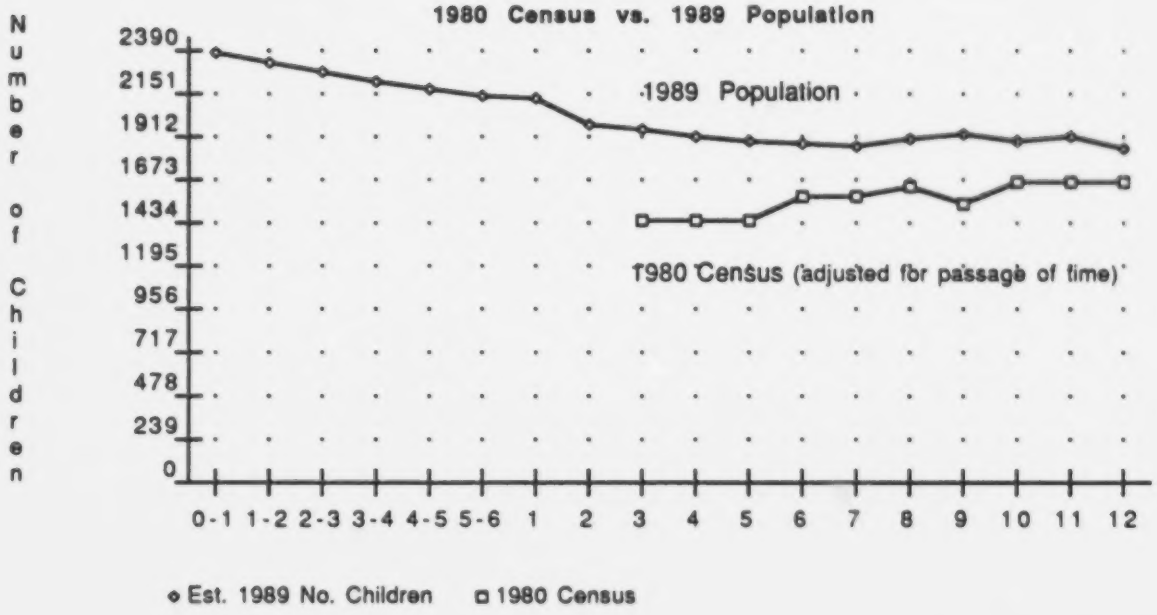
The results of the 1980 census have been adjusted to allow for the subsequent passage of years. For example, the children who were ages birth to one year in 1980 are in the third grade during the 1988-1989 school year. These figures are one method of predicting the present population of children currently in the third and higher grades.

However, the actual 1988-1989 school enrollments are significantly higher than the 1980 census alone would predict. This illustrates the growth in the population of young children during the last nine years due to factors previously discussed, such as the "echo boom," higher birth rates, the effects of immigration, and a growing household size in Glendale.

The figures for pre-school age children are estimates based on the trend in the number of first through sixth graders, not on housing figures or the ongoing building boom. Although somewhat higher than the current numbers available from the California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit for future K-12 enrollment, these figures are supported by actual enrollment information from the Glendale Unified School district for 1988-1989 and by the July 1988 Population and Housing report of the Glendale Planning division. Further support comes from a newer study by the California State Department of Finance. This study predicts that enrollments in public schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) will increase 23 percent in Los Angeles County and 35 percent statewide during the next eight years. This is a 12 percent increase over the predictions made by the department only one year ago. The report states that California's fertility rate, at 76.6 live births per 1000 women in 1987, was the highest it has been since 1970. [12]

Glendale Children by Age or Grade in School

GRAPH 1



When we compare these present population figures to 1980 Census data on the population of children in the area, we see a significant increase in the numbers of pre-school and primary school children in the area. In fact, the number of third graders has increased by approximately one-third over the 1980 census cohort.

O We now know that between 1980 and 1989 the number of Glendale children between the ages of birth and nine years increased 25 percent, from 15,628 to approximately 19,600.

O This growth, combined with changing social and economic conditions, has created an unprecedented need for child care services in our community.

Together, the information on the availability of child care from centers and the need for child care have allowed us to develop a picture of the state of organized child care services in Glendale. Table 1 illustrates part of the information obtained through the survey of providers. The information is presented by age (for very young children) or school grade of the children served. It includes the number of children receiving full-time care, those receiving part-time care, those on the waiting lists kept by providers, and the number of full-time and part-time slots current providers report they plan to add during 1989-90. It gives us a picture of the number of child care spaces currently available from operating child care centers, and shows that the planned growth on the part of these centers is quite limited.

TABLE 1

Availability of Child Care from Glendale Child Care Centers

	CURRENTLY SERVED				PLANNED SPACES	
	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL	WAIT LIST	FULL TIME	PART TIME
Birth to 1 Year	61	24	85	257	11	0
1 Year to 2 Years	87	42	129	187	16	0
2 Years to 5 Years	758	656	1414	826	104	36
Kindergarten to Grade 3		1607	1607	660	59	0
Grade 4 to Grade 6		390	390	73	15	0
Totals	**906**	**2719**	**3625**	**2003**	**205**	**36**

Next, let's look at what the preceding information on the population of children and the availability of care from local child care centers can tell us about the need for additional child care facilities and child care spaces in Glendale.

Table 2 includes the preceding information on the available center-based child care spaces and also shows the need for additional child care. This is done by estimating the number of children in the Glendale area (by year of age for pre-schoolers and by grade in school for school age children), calculating the number of children in each group who need child care (based on U.S. Census Bureau figures on family configurations and recent percentages of working mothers), and comparing the need with the number of center-based child care spaces available for children in each group.

The last column in Table 2 shows the number of additional child care spaces which would be needed for children of each age or grade group through the sixth grade level if center-based providers were called upon to meet the total child care need in our community.

The total number of additional child care spaces needed is 11,065. If we assume that 50 percent of these children with single working parents, with two working parents, or with care needs not related to employment can or are finding care with other family members or neighbors as various surveys suggest, we still see a need for over 5,500 additional child care center spaces in Glendale. [13]

The Table 2 illustrates the disparity between the current population of children in need of child care and the availability of child care from currently operating child care providers in Glendale.

TABLE 2

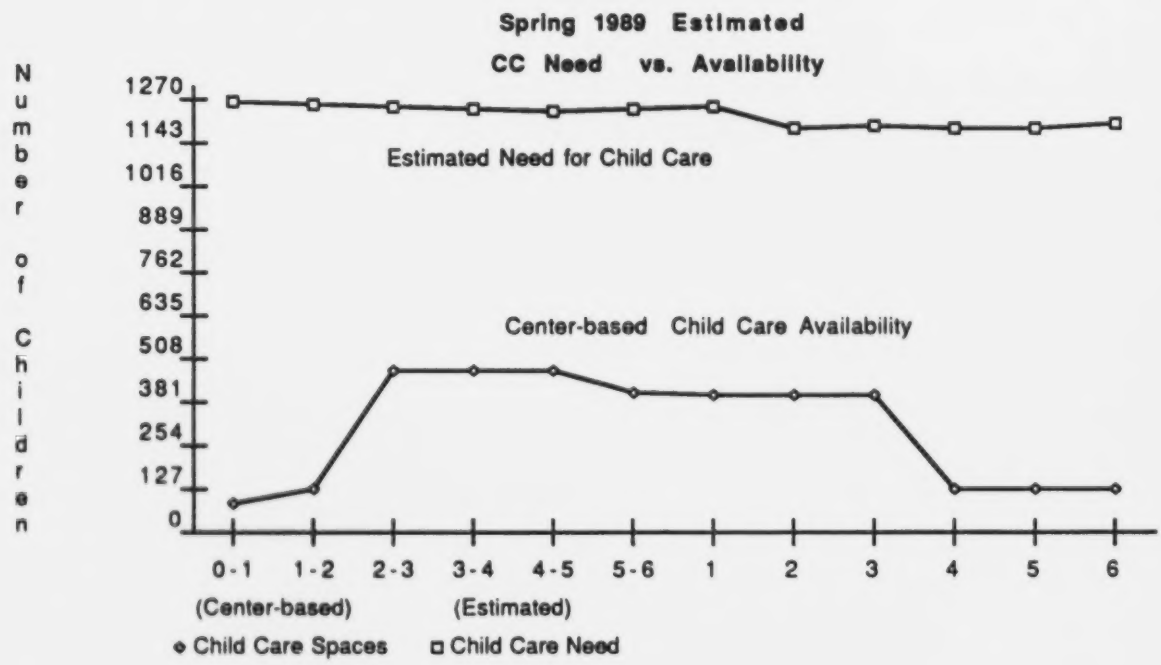
Children in Need of Child Care Ages Birth through 6th Grade, Child Care Spaces Available Spring '89 With Center-based Providers, and Additional Need for Child Care

Age or School Grade	Number of Children	Children in Need of Child Care	Child Care Spaces Available from Center-based Providers	Additional Need for Child Care*
0-1	2383	1263	85	1178
1-2	2330	1258	129	1129
2-3	2277	1252	471	781
3-4	2224	1245	471	774
4-5	2171	1237	472	765
K	2144	1244	407	837
1	2118	1250	400	850
2	1973	1184	400	784
3	1954	1192	400	792
4	1906	1182	130	1052
5	1880	1184	130	1054
6	1874	1199	130	1069
Totals	**25234**	**14690**	**3625**	**11065**

THESE NUMBERS ARE BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE PROPORTION OF WORKING MOTHERS INCREASES FROM 53 PERCENT TO 64 PERCENT BETWEEN BIRTH AND THE SIXTH GRADE LEVEL. THIS INCREASE IS ASSUMED TO OCCUR AT 1 PERCENT PER YEAR. This assumption is based on the most recent survey by the Census Bureau which found that 52.7 percent of mothers returned to the workforce within one year of birth, and the following publication: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 117, Trends in Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers, (Washington, D.C.:U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982). The report stated that in 1982 48.2 percent of mothers with children under six years of age worked full-time and needed child care services, and that 64.3 percent of mothers with children ages six through seventeen worked full-time and needed child care services. It should be noted that because these figures are nine years old, because economic pressures in California encourage dual-income families, and because of increases in single-parent homes and the large number of children currently being born, these figures are surely conservative.

Graph 2 illustrates the disparity between the need for child care in Glendale and the availability of child care from child care centers.

GRAPH 2



The estimated need for child care (the top line on the graph) illustrates the total number of children needing care for each age or grade in school from birth through sixth grade.

The center-based child care availability (the bottom line on the graph) shows the number of center-based child care spaces currently available in Glendale.

We can see that the availability of child care is insufficient for every age group, with the most severe shortages existing for infants below two years of age and in the later primary grades.

Table 3 is a summary of population figures which reveal the extent of the need for child care as well as the information obtained through the Child Care Provider Survey on the availability of care. This is presented by catagories of age or grades in school.

TABLE 3

Summary Of Child Care Need and Availability (Current and Planned) by Age or Grade in School

	0-1 Yr	1-2 Yr	2-5 Yr	Grds. K-3	Grds. 4-6	Total
Total Children	2383	2330	6672	8189	5660	25234
Children Needing Childcare	1263	1258	3734	4870	3565	14688
Available Childcare Spaces	85	129	1414	1607	390	3625
Additional Spaces Needed	1178	1129	2320	3263	3175	11065
Additional Spaces Planned	11	16	140	59	15	241
Planned Spaces As % of Need	1%	2%	6%	2%	.5%	2%
Children on Wait Lists	257	187	936	550	73	2003
Planned Spaces as % of Wait List	4%	9%	15%	11%	20%	12%

O Table 3 shows clearly the large number of additional spaces needed (11,065) if child care availability is to meet the child care needs of children in the pre-school and primary school age groups.

O Table 3 also shows the large number of children currently on waiting lists (2003) and shows that the expansion plans of centers currently in operation will meet the needs of only 18 percent of children currently on waiting lists, and of only 3 percent of the children who need child care services and who are not currently served by child care centers.

Let us now examine the difference between the need and the availability of care for each of the age/school grade groups from the preceding page. For each group, a bar chart graph illustrates the following five statistics:

1. **Total Children** -- The total number of children in that age group in the Glendale area, based on school enrollments, census figures, and the 5 year population trend.

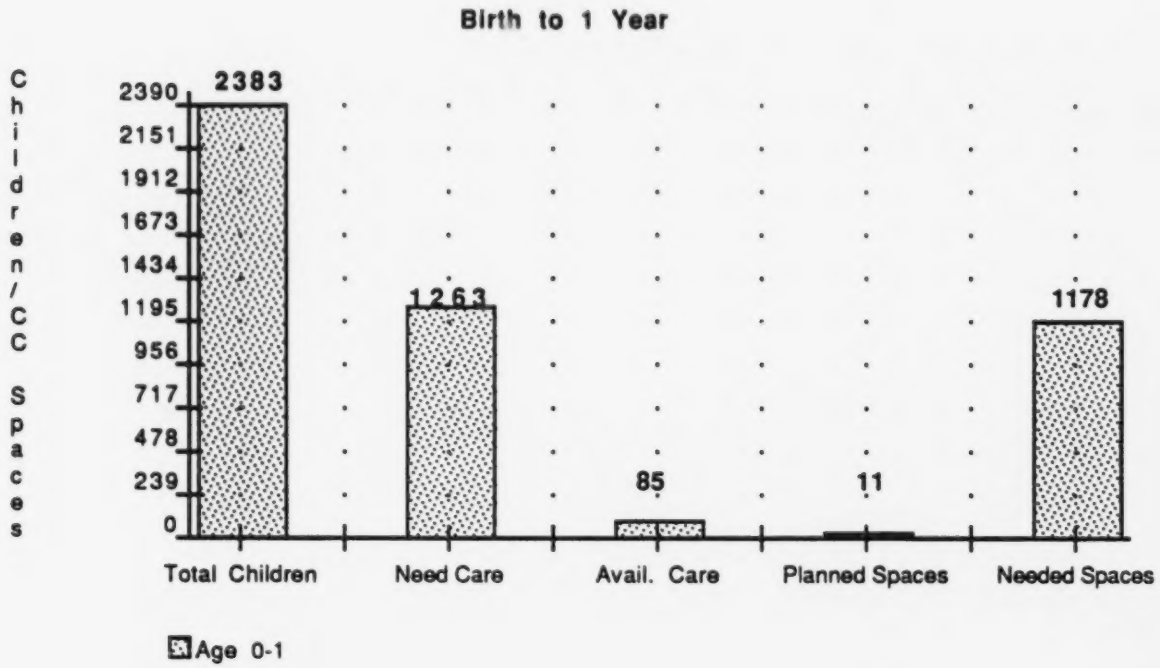
2. **Need Care** -- The total number of children in need of child care, based on U.S. Census Bureau data on the percentages of mothers in the work force.

3. **Avail. Care** -- The number of child care spaces available from center-based providers, based on the Child Care Provider Survey.

4. **Planned Spaces** -- The number of spaces these same providers plan to add during 1989-90.

5. **Needed Spaces** --The number of spaces which would still be needed in order to provide center-based child care to all children in need of child care (the number of current spaces subtracted from the number of children in need of care) as of spring of 1989.

GRAPH 3



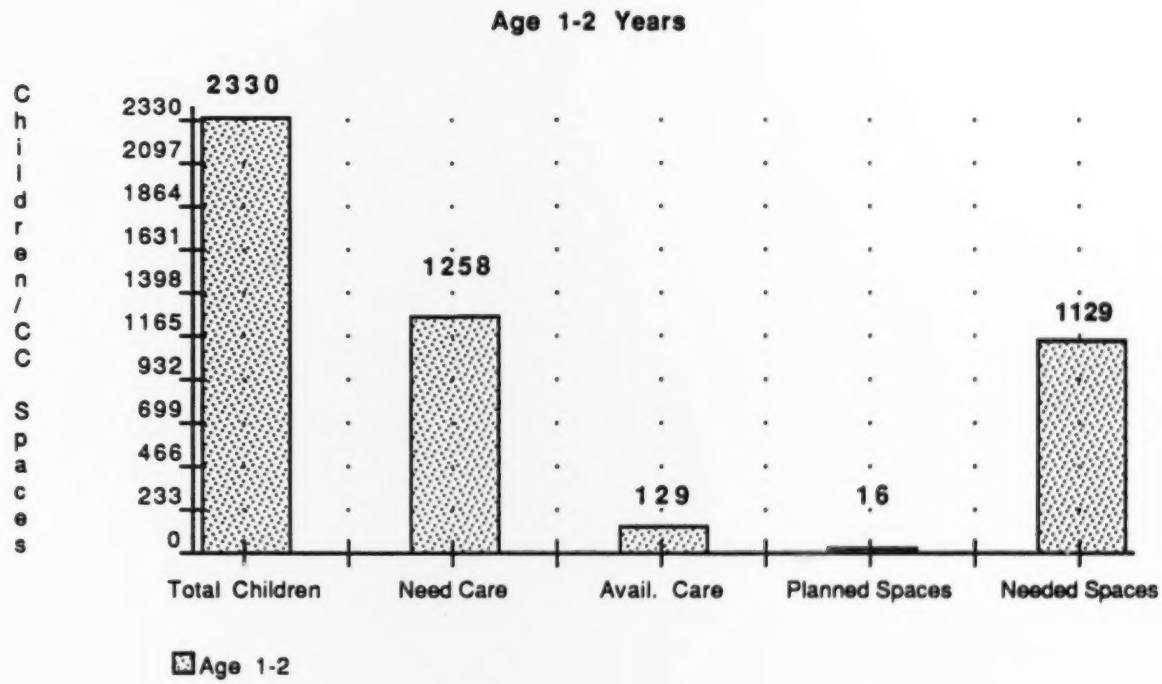
This group of children has the highest ratio of children needing care to children currently receiving care from center-based providers. There are approximately 15 children in this age group for every child care space provided for children in this group. Of the approximately 2400 children under one year of age, 53 percent, or 1263 children, are estimated to need child care. However, there are currently only 85 spaces available with center-based providers for children this young. The lack of child care for this group is a particular concern for several reasons:

First, there are more than three children on waiting lists for every child currently receiving child care from the providers surveyed. Although it is undetermined as to how frequently a child's name may appear on more than one waiting list, this most likely still signifies a dramatic shortage of available care.

Second, very few additional spaces are currently planned through next year. Despite the length of the waiting lists, only 11 spaces will be added by current providers during 1989. These will satisfy the needs of only 4 percent of the children currently on waiting lists, and of less than 1percent of the rest of the unserved population in this age group.

Third, there is an unresolved disparity between the beliefs of providers and the needs of child care users. Telephone discussions with current providers raised the issue of the affordability of child care. Several providers explained that infant care, by nature more demanding and by law more labor intensive than the care of children in other age groups, is therefore more expensive to provide. These providers report a reluctance or inability on the part of parents to pay fees high enough to cover the costs of this type of care and report that they cannot afford to offer infant care for this reason. This disparity between the perceptions of providers that there is not enough of a demand for infant care to make it a profitable business and the fact that there are three children under one year of age on waiting lists for each child of this age currently being provided with care.

GRAPH 4



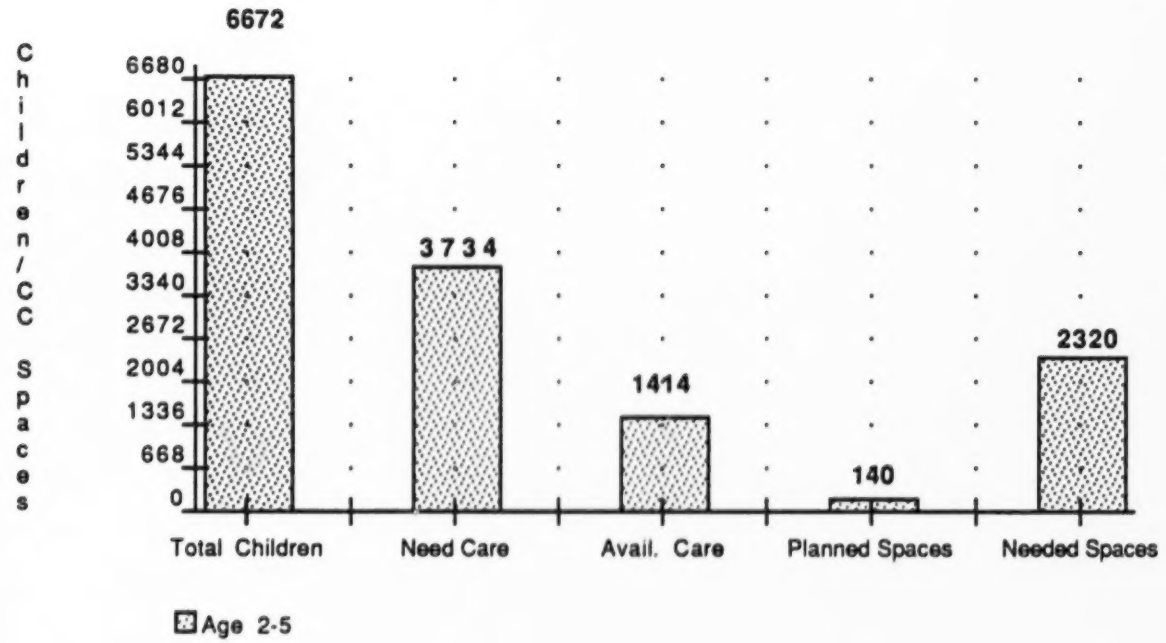
Of the approximately 2330 children between the ages of one and two, slightly more than 1250 are estimated to need care. Center-based providers have 129 spaces available for children of this age group; this number of spaces provides for 10 percent of these children.

Although 187 children are currently on waiting lists in this age group, only 16 additional spaces are planned during the next year. These additional spaces will satisfy slightly less than 9 percent of the children on the waiting lists and slightly more than 1 percent of the children in need of care who are not receiving care from center-based providers.

Again, and for the same reasons that apply to the infants under one year of age, there is a reluctance on the part of center-based providers to offer care for these very young children.

GRAPH 5

Ages 2-5 Years



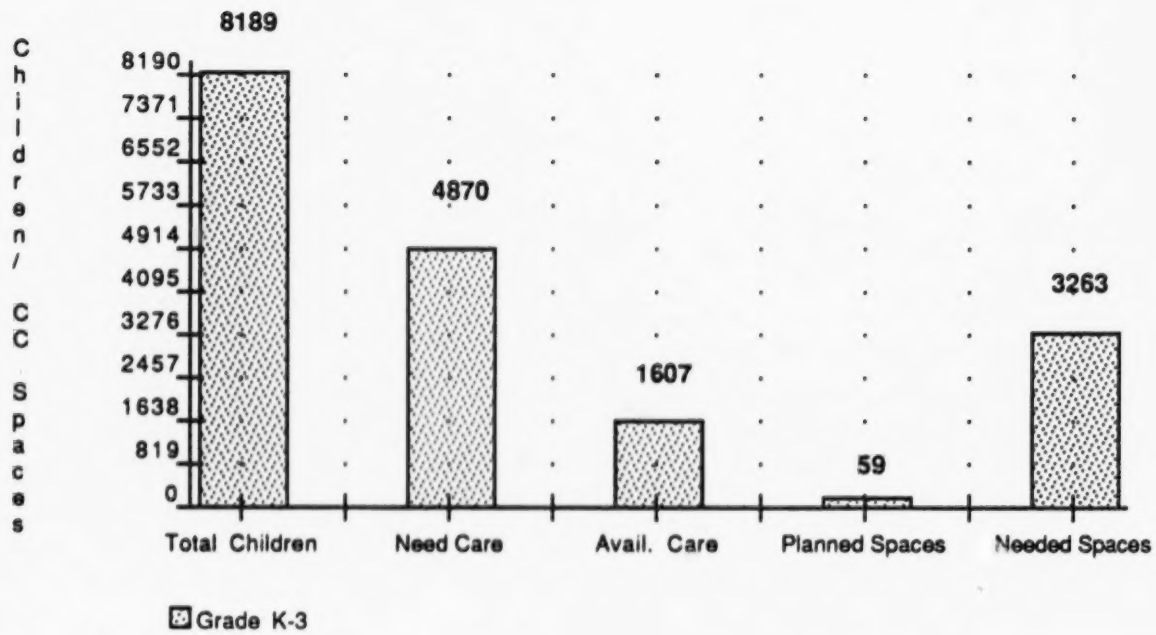
Although the available child care in this age group is still insufficient to meet the demand, parents with children in this age group have a greater chance of finding child care than do parents of children of any other age group.

There are currently 1414 spaces for children in this age group, with another 140 planned within the next year. However, because there are approximately 6670 children in this age group, with an estimated 3734 in need of care, this means that only 38 percent of the demand for child care in this age group can be met by the center-based providers.

There are currently 936 children between the ages of two and five years on the waiting lists of center-based providers; the planned 140 spaces will satisfy only 15 percent of those on waiting lists, and only 6 percent of those whose needs are not met by organized providers.

GRAPH 6

Kindergarten through Grade Three



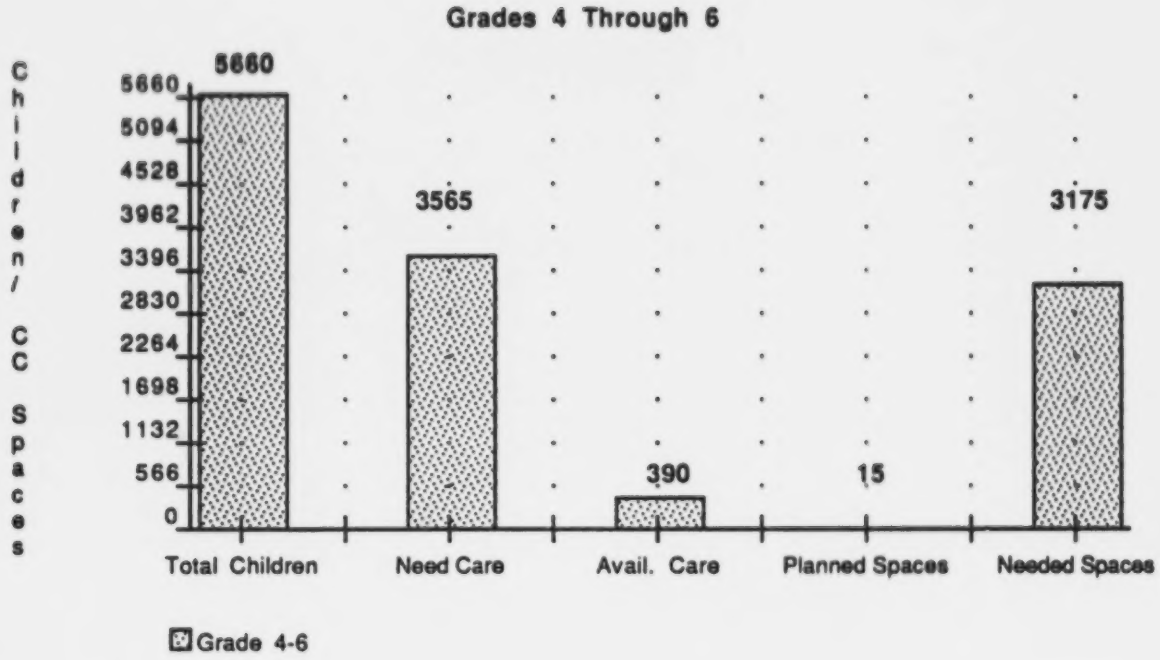
The availability of child care with center-based providers for children in kindergarten and the early primary grades (1-3) is inadequate.

There are 8189 children in this group in the Glendale area. Of these, it is estimated that 4870 need before and/or after school care. There are 1607 spaces available for this age group; center-based providers can provide care for 33 percent of these children, yet there are 550 other children on the waiting lists of providers. Although 59 additional spaces are planned in the coming year, these additions will provide spaces for only 11 percent of the children on the waiting lists, and for only 2 percent of those who are currently without care from center-based providers.

Additionally, there is another level of concern for the large number of children who are not cared for by organized providers in this age group. The large number not in child care, 3263, seems to indicate that many of these families have found alternative answers such as in-home care or care by other family members. However, it is also these children of school age who are likely to become "latchkey kids": children who return from school to an empty house and remain unsupervised between the end of the school day and the end of their parent's workday. This problem can become even more acute when the parent/s work nonconventional hours such as during the evenings, nights or weekends.

Further research is needed to determine the extent and characteristics of the latch-key problem in the Glendale area.

GRAPH 7

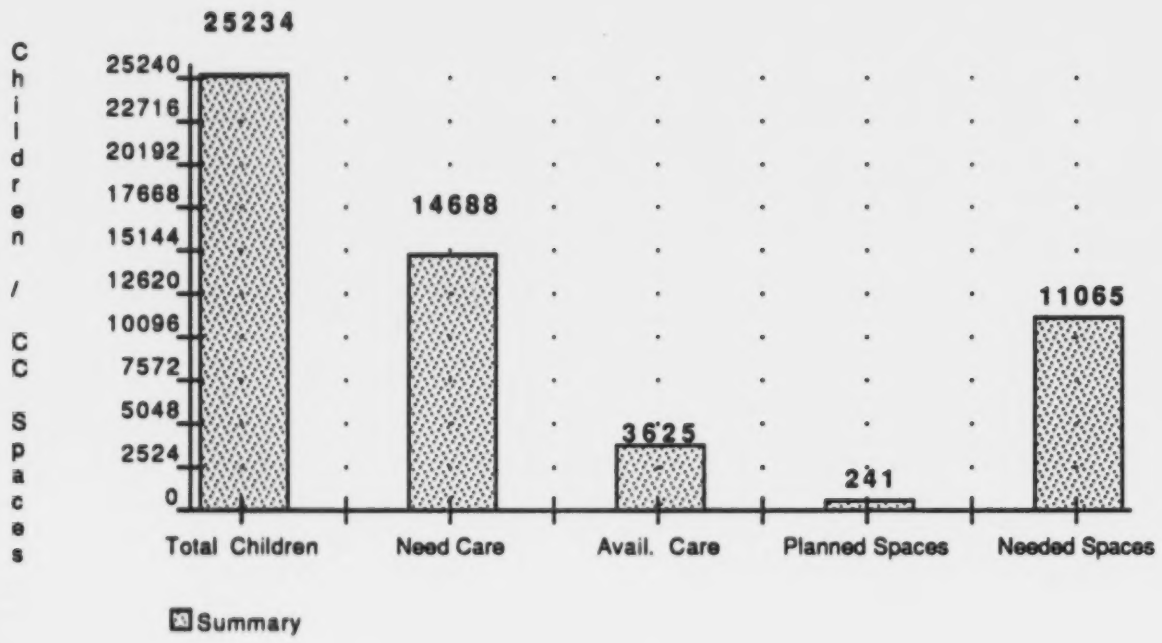


There are currently 5,560 children in grades four through six in the greater Glendale area. Of these, an estimated 3,565 need child care.

Presently, center-based child care providers have space for 390 of these children, or 11 percent. Only 15 additional center-based spaces are planned for the next year (although the Glendale Unified School District is planning to open an after-school supervised play program at most elementary schools). These 15 spaces will satisfy the needs of 20 percent of the children currently on the waiting lists of organized providers but will supply less than 1 percent of the total care needed by children not currently receiving care from an organized provider.

As with the early primary grade group, this leaves a large number of children who do not have care available from center-based providers, and who, if not receiving some kind of home care or before- and after-school supervision, are unsupervised when their parents are at work and they (the children) are not at school.

GRAPH 8



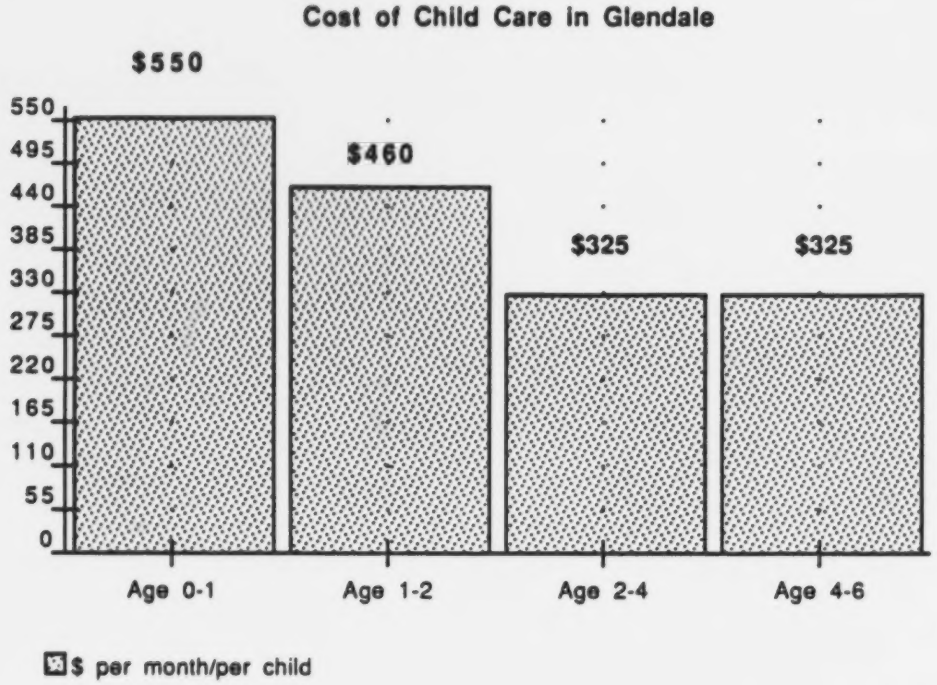
We can see that a parent's choice of child care may be constrained by what is available in the area. Parental preferences may be especially limited because the "market" for child care is not homogeneous. Places for children between three and five years old may not be suitable or open to infants and toddlers. Also, the care must be reasonably convenient to home and work and must conform to the parent's work schedule.

As a measure of how supply can limit child care possibilities, in a recent Gallup survey 32 percent of parents surveyed who were not using child care centers said that center care was unavailable. Scheduling, location, and cost are problems for others. [14]

Cost of Child Care in Glendale

Child care is expensive. Graph 9 shows the average monthly cost of full-time child care in Glendale by age group. Costs are per child, and are given for infants and pre-schoolers only as school-age children generally do not require full-time care. The costs are all given on a monthly basis; when part-time care is available it is based on the number of days or hours of care provided, but is typically proportional to full-time cost.

GRAPH 9



Ages Birth to One Year

Full-time care for these very young children is the most expensive. It averages $550 dollars per month per child. Costs ranged from a low of $450 per month to a high of $638.

Ages 1-2 Years

Full-time care for children between the ages of one and two years averages $460 per month. Costs ranged from a low of $300 per month to a high of $564.

Ages 2-4 Years

Full-time care for children between the ages of two and four years averages $325 per month. Costs ranged from a low of $250 to a high of $500. The majority of providers charge between $300 and $375 per month per child.

Ages 4-6 Years

As with children between two and four, full-time child care for this group averages about $325 per month, with a range of $250 to $430.

O Child care can be a major expense, especially for families with more than one child. A family with two children under the age of six could easily spend between $700 and $900 for full-time child care each month. A family with three children could spend $900 to $1200.

A recent study of child care in California concluded that the cost of child care is a serious problem for many families.

> One problem in private sector child care that no amount of minor intervention can resolve is affordability for low-income parents. A few simple numbers illustrate the dilemma. As previously indicated, in 1986 the average cost... (was $264 per month or $3,023 for a 50 week year). For a family of four at the federal poverty level of $11,203 gross income per year, fifty weeks of care for one child would have consumed 27 percent of income; two children in care would push the family's child care bill above 50 percent of their income. [15]

Attempts to control costs affect the quality of child care, with low salaries affecting child care in two ways. Low pay makes it less likely that qualified, knowledgeable people will become

caretakers, and it contributes to high turnover. "Last year nearly 40 percent of all employees in centers quit" says a recent article in Business Week. "To keep tuition affordable and still profit, many centers pay minimum wage, then struggle with high turnover ...In 1988, the average child care worker earned only $187 per week." [16]

Employer Involvement

A third element of this study was a survey of local employers to determine their involvement in the provision of child care services for their employees and their perceptions of the importance of child care.

Approximately 2500 surveys were distributed to members of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce through their monthly newspaper. However, only 17 completed surveys were returned, not enough to provide representative information.

Those employers who did respond expressed interest in learning more about legislation which provides incentives for employers to provide or subsidize child care for their employees. Employers most frequently listed the cost of child care and potential liability as the two reasons they have not provided child care as a benefit to their employees.

CONCLUSIONS

Glendale currently has a severe shortage of child care facilities as suggested by the vast difference between the numbers of children with probable need and the number of child care spaces available from organized providers. This shortage is confirmed by the large number of children currently on waiting lists for child care, and aggravated by the very small number of spaces which are to be added by current providers. The situation in Glendale is very much like the situation throughout California.

Also of concern is the price of child care, particularly infant care. Although prices are in line with child care costs throughout the Los Angeles area, these costs still amount to more than many families can afford, especially when there is more than one child in need of care.

In addition, the prevalence of "latch-key" children should be determined. Besides the physical and emotional risks to which latch-key children may be exposed, there are additional questions as to the values these children learn with the latch-key experience of television and peers. Does the latch-key experience help prepare children to accept their future employment, family, and civic responsibilities? Or does a latch-key experience contribute to low self-esteem, depression, and anxiety? The unresolved issues surrounding this group are likely to have significant future impact on society.

Finally, additional information is needed as to the quality of care provided by both centers and in-home caretakers. The issue of quality of care -- the establishment and maintenance of standards for child care -- must be addressed.

Appendix A

Child Care Centers Surveyed

A+ Adventist Children's Center
Adesio
Baptist "Moms Day Out"
Bonnie Day Nursery School
Cal Tech/JPL Child Center
Chevy Chase Baptist Preschool
Christian Montessori Academic
First Lutheran School
Glendale Christian School
Glendale Employer Child Care
Glendale Montessori School
Glendale Presbyterian Preschool
Glendale Preschool and Kindergarten
Glendale Unified School District
(All Facilities)
Ida Read McCarthy
International Family Day Care
La Canada Presbyterian
La Canada Preschool
La Canada House-Community Center
La Crescenta Christian School
La Crescenta Community Preschool
La Crescenta Montessori Academy
Mark Kepel Day Care
Mother's Day Out
Mount Olive Willa Lee Preschool
Nazarene Kiddie Kollege
Parent/Child Observation Preschool
Parent's and Children's Preschool
Presbyterian Center for Children
Presbyterian Children's Center
Ribet Academy
Robbin's Nest Preschool
Study Circle
Salem Lutheran Preschool
Salvation Army Preschool
Sonshine Christian Nursery
St. Anne Montessori School
St. George's Preschool
The Learning Place
United Methodist Nursery School
Verdugo Valley School
Whole Heart Child Care Center
YWCA Nern Center
YWCA Lexington Avenue
YWCA Sesame Street
Zion Lutheran Church and School

GLENDALE CHILD CARE PROVIDER SURVEY

Number of Children You Currently Serve and on Waiting List:

Age or Grade in School:	**Full Time** (daily; most operating hours)	**Part Time** (fewer days or less hours)	**On Waiting List**
(Birth Through Kindergarten) Birth to 1 year			
1 to 2 years			
2 to 4 years			
4 to 6 years			
(Elementary School and Older) Grades 1 through 3			
Grades 4 through 6			
Grades 7 and above			

What are your **hours, days of the week, and months of operation?**

Hours:_____

Days of the Week:_____

12 months per year? YES_____ NO_____ If No, please specify:_____

_____

Do you **plan to expand** (take on more children) **before June of 1990?** YES_____ NO_____

If YES, **how many spaces** do you plan to add? FULL TIME_____ PART TIME_____

Do you accept children with **special needs?** YES_____ NO_____

Do you provide **sick care?** YES_____ NO_____

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE TO COMPLETE SURVEY AND ORDER YOUR COPY OF THE RESULTS!

What is the **tuition/ fee** charged for each child of this age/grade?	**Full Time** Check if rate is by the Week [ ] Month [ ]	**Part Time** (hourly rate)
Birth to 1 year		
1 to 2 years		
2 to 4 years		
4 to 6 years		
Grades 1 through 3		
Grades 4 through 6		
Grades 7 and above		

Does the **tuition/fee** change for the second (or more) child from one family? YES [ ] NO [ ]

If YES, please explain:_____

_____

_____

If applicable, what is the **annual cost of insurance** for your child care operation? $_____ per year

Completed by:_____ **Date:**_____

[ ] **YES, Please contact me if additional information is needed.** I may be reached at

[ ] Daytime Telephone (8 am to 5 pm) (___)_____

[ ] Evening Telephone (after 5 pm) (___)_____

[ ] YES, Please send me a free copy of the results of the Glendale Child Care Provider Survey. Send to:

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

_____ **ZIP:**_____

GCCCC/mff 1/88

Appendix C

1980 Census Figures: Children Ages Birth to 9 Years
Currently Enrolled in Grades 3 through 12

Age	Zip Code					
	91201	91202	91203	91204	91206	91207
0 - 2	229	131	120	259	199	47
1 - 2	427	199	186	323	699	304
3-4	390	246	179	380	572	309
5	218	105	79	172	229	245
6	179	128	77	161	226	143
7-9	660	376	268	475	882	590

	91207	91208	91214	91020	TOTAL BY AGE
0-2	47	119	314	96	1868
1-2	111	208	637	82	2457
3-4	81	240	614	141	3152
5	102	90	360	31	1631
6	102	148	335	36	1535
7-9	192	369	1023	150	4985

AREA TOTAL 15,628

Appendix D

1988-89 School Enrollments: Public, Private and Parochial Schools and Estimated Number of Children Ages Birth Through 5*

Grades K** through 12		Age Birth through 5 Years	
Grade	No. of Students	Age	Number of Children
K	2144	0 - 1	2383
1	2118	1 - 2	2330
2	1973	2 - 3	2277
3	1954	3 - 4	2224
4	1906	4 - 5	2171
5	1880		
6	1874		
7	1857		
8	1899		
9	1927		
10	1891		
11	1906		
12	1852		

* Estimates based on average number of children, grades 1-5, the pattern of increase in enrollments for grades 1-5, and reports from officials of Glendale Unified Schools on enrollments and expected increase in enrollments.

** Children enrolling in Kindergarten must be between the ages of 4 years, 9 months and 5 years, 9 months by Sept. 1st. For the purposes of this study we list kindergartners as being 5 years old and first graders as being 6 years old.

Footnotes

1. Los Angeles Times , 31 Oct. 1988: 1-5.

2. Kevin F. McCarthy, Q's and A's About the Future of the Three R's: A Demographer's Perspective, (Santa Monica: Rand Corporation, 1984), p. 20.

3. U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 117, Trends in Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 40.

4. U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P No. 129, Childcare Arrangements of Working Mothers: June 1982, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 3.

5. "America's Child-Care Crisis: The First Tiny Steps Toward Solutions," Business Week, 10 July, 1989, p. 64.

6. "Mothers Join Labor Market in Larger Numbers in U.S.," Wall Street Journal, 26 June, 1987.

7. U.S. Congress Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, Demographic and Social Trends: Implications for Federal Support of Dependent Care Services for Children and the Elderly, 89th Congress, 1st Session, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983), p. IV.

8. Policy Analysis for California Education, Conditions of Children in California: February, 1989, p. 67.

9. Business Week, 20 March 1989: 127.

10. California Assembly Office of Research: Caring For Tomorrow: A Local Government Guide to Child Care, California Assembly Office of Research, 1985. Revised and Updated August, 1988.

11. Atlantic Monthly, August, 1989.

12. Trombley, William. "Rising Birthrate Forecasts Hold Trouble For Schools," Los Angeles Times, 21 Aug. 1989: 1.

13. U.S. Bureau of Census, Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers: June 1982, p. 4.

14. Policy Analysis for California Education, Conditions of Children in California: February, 1989, p. 69.

15. Ibid., page 80.

16. "America's Child-Care Crisis: The First Tiny Steps Toward Solutions," Business Week, 10 July, 1989. P. 65.

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